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Direct Observation of Tribological Behaviors of Materials

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Although the relative motion of two bodies in contact involves a number of forces across the interface influencing the nature of sliding and wear, frictional forces play a central role in everyday experience as it was in ancient times. The understanding and evaluation of friction, especially atomic-scale friction, remains a challenge. It is suggested that defects motion mainly contributes frictional force at defective surface. On the other hand, the destruction of crystalline structure dominates the frictional process at the surface of a single crystal. Last but not least, we also present direct evidence of tribological recrystallization [1] and grain growth in a polycrystalline gold thin film induced.

The friction here is studied by observing the structure change driven by sliding of the probe in combination with an applied load of a nanoprobe. In this study, a Nanofactory AFM-TEM holder is used in a transmission electron microscope (TEM) system.

1. Y. Liao, S. K. EswaraMoorthy, and L. D. Marks, *Philosophical Magazine Letters*, 1–5, (2010), (DOI: 10.1080/09500830903571384). The authors would like to thank the US Air Force Office of Scientific Research for funding this study. The Electron Microscopy Center at Argonne National Laboratory is gratefully acknowledged for providing access to their facility to carry out part of this research.